

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (previously presented): A process for preparing oligomers consisting mainly of repeating units derived from 1- or 2-butene from a hydrocarbon stream consisting substantially of branched and linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms, and comprising olefinic branched and linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms (C₄ starting stream) comprising:

- a. separating the C₄ starting stream into a fraction consisting mainly of linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms (l-C₄ fraction) and a fraction consisting mainly of branched hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms (b-C₄ fraction), by contacting the C₄ starting stream with a membrane which is easier to pass for linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms than for branched carbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms
- b. oligomerizing the olefinic hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms present in the l-C₄ fraction;
- c. subjecting the olefinic hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms present in the b-C₄ fraction to one of the following steps:
 - c1. reaction with methanol to give methyl tert-butyl ether;
 - c2. hydroformylation to give substantially isovaleraldehyde;
 - c3. polymerization to polyisobutylene;
 - c4. dimerization to 2,4,4-trimethyl-1-pentene; and
 - c5. alkylation, substantially to form saturated hydrocarbon compounds having 8 or 9 carbon atoms.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the membrane used is made of inorganic material having molecular sieve properties.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the membrane used consists at least partly of zeolites of the MFI type.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented): A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the separation in step a) is carried out in such a way that the C₄ starting stream in liquid or gaseous form is contacted with the membrane and the 1-C₄ fraction passing the membrane is removed in gaseous form, and the pressure on the side of the membrane on which the C₄ starting stream is disposed is greater than the pressure on the side of the 1-C₄ fraction.

Claim 5 (Previously Presented): A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the C₄ starting stream used consists substantially of:

- from 30 to 99% by weight of olefinic branched and linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms;
- optionally from 1 to 70% by weight of saturated branched and linear hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms;
- optionally up to 50% by weight of any other unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms; and
- optionally from 0 to 50% by weight of any hydrocarbon compounds having less than 4 or more than 4 carbon atoms.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): A process as claimed in claim 5, wherein the C₄ starting stream is prepared by carrying out the following sequence:

- removing a C₄ hydrocarbon fraction (C₄ stream) from a hydrocarbon stream from natural sources or obtainable by subjecting naphtha or other mixtures which consist essentially of hydrocarbons to a steam cracking or FCC process;
- preparing a C₄ hydrocarbon stream consisting substantially of isobutene, 1-butene, 2-butene and butanes (raffinate I) from C₄ stream by hydrogenating the butadienes and butynes to C₄-alkenes or C₄-alkanes by means of selective hydrogenation or removing the butadienes and butynes by extractive distillation; and
- freeing raffinate I of catalyst poisons by treating with adsorbent materials and in this way obtaining C₄ starting stream.

Claim 7 (previously presented): A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein, in step b, the l-C₄ fraction is converted mainly to octenes and dodecenes over a nickel catalyst.

Claim 8 (canceled)

Claim 9 (Original): A process as claimed in claim 7, wherein the octenes or dodecenes are converted to nonanol or tridecanol by hydroformylation and subsequent hydrogenation.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The process of claim 1, further comprising removing butanes from the l-C₄ fraction prior to oligomerizing the olefinic hydrocarbon compounds having 4 carbon atoms.